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# Occupational Employment and Wages in Glens Falls — May 2015

Workers in the Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.18 in May 2015, about 13 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 12 of the 22 major occupational groups, including computer and mathematical; management; and legal. Five groups had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages, including community and social service; production; and healthcare support.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups, including education, training, and library; protective service; and construction and extraction. Conversely, nine groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; transportation and material moving; and computer and mathematical. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Glens Falls	United States	Glens Falls	Percent difference (1)
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$20.18*	-13
Management	5.0	3.7*	55.30	46.27*	-16
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	2.3*	35.48	28.05*	-21
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	0.9*	41.43	32.30*	-22
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	0.9*	39.89	33.58*	-16
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.3*	34.24	28.92*	-16
Community and Social Service	1.4	1.8	22.19	24.65*	11
Legal	0.8	0.4*	49.74	40.79*	-18
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	7.8*	25.48	22.27*	-13
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.0*	27.39	19.87*	-27
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5.8	6.9	37.40	36.80	-2
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.8	14.19	14.82*	4
Protective Service	2.4	3.6*	21.45	23.61	10
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	9.3	10.98	11.53*	5
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	4.3*	13.02	13.08	0
Personal Care and Service	3.1	5.6	12.33	12.80	4
Sales and Related	10.5	10.6	18.90	15.51*	-18
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	15.8	17.47	16.44*	-6

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015 - Continued

	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Glens Falls	United States	Glens Falls	Percent difference (1)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.1*	12.67	16.52*	30
Construction and Extraction	4.0	5.1*	22.88	22.09	-3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	4.7*	22.11	20.55*	-7
Production	6.6	7.3	17.41	18.64*	7
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	4.9*	16.90	15.19*	-10

<sup>(1)</sup> A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Glens Falls is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

One occupational group—installation, maintenance, and repair—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Glens Falls had 2,430 jobs in installation, maintenance, and repair, accounting for 4.7 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 3.9-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$20.55, significantly below the national wage of \$22.11.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the installation, maintenance, and repair group included maintenance and repair workers, general (640), automotive service technicians and mechanics (420), and first-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers (190). Among the higher paying jobs were telecommunications line installers and repairers and first-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers, with mean hourly wages of \$37.94 and \$28.50, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers (\$15.06) and automotive service technicians and mechanics (\$16.79). (Detailed occupational data for installation, maintenance, and repair are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes 24020.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See <u>table 1</u>.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the installation, maintenance, and repair group. For instance, motorcycle mechanics were employed at 11.8 times the national rate in Glens Falls, and automotive body and related repairers, at 1.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers had a location quotient of 1.1 in Glens Falls, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the New York State Department of Labor.

<sup>\*</sup> The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

## **Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data**

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at <a href="https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa">www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa</a> def.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

#### **Technical Note**

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at <a href="https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm">www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm</a>.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area included 953 establishments with a response rate of 81 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to <a href="https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm">www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm</a>.

The May 2015 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at <a href="www.bls.gov/soc">www.bls.gov/soc</a> and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at <a href="www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm">www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm</a>.

### Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Glens Falls, N.Y. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Warren and Washington Counties.

## **Additional information**

OES data are available on our regional web page at <a href="www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey">www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey</a>. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at <a href="www.bls.gov/oes/oes\_ques.htm">www.bls.gov/oes/oes\_ques.htm</a>. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at <a href="www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/methods">www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/methods</a> statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Glens Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

	Emplo	yment	Mean wages	
Occupation (1)	Level (2)	Location quotient <sup>(3)</sup>	Hourly	Annual <sup>(4)</sup>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	2,430	1.2	\$20.55	\$42,730
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	190	1.1	28.50	59,270
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line				
Installers	120	1.5	26.89	55,930
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	100	1.9	20.23	42,070
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	420	1.7	16.79	34,910
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	80	0.8	20.55	42,730
Farm Equipment Mechanics and Service Technicians	40	3.2	17.96	37,360
Motorboat Mechanics and Service Technicians	60	7.4	17.66	36,730
Motorcycle Mechanics	70	11.8	18.29	38,050
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	110	1.1	18.63	38,760
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	140	1.2	22.59	46,980
Millwrights	40	2.6	26.58	55,290
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	90	2.2	37.94	78,920
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	640	1.3	17.35	36,090
HelpersInstallation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	70	1.5	15.06	31,310
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	40	0.7	17.95	37,340

<sup>(1)</sup> For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Glens Falls, NY, metropolitan area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\_24020.htm.

<sup>(2)</sup> Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

<sup>(3)</sup> The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

<sup>(4)</sup> Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.